



CLEARING FOR RESULTS PHASE II

Project ID: 00076990
Project Duration: 01 January 2011 to February 2016
Project Budget: US\$ 27,399,755.06
Implementing Partner: Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
Expected CPD output: National and sub-national capacities strengthened to develop more diversified, sustainable and equitable economy



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ANNUAL REPORT 2015



Grade 3 students in Tomnop Primary School during a Khmer literature lesson. The school was built on part of a former minefield that was released to the community in June 2013. (Photo: Chansok Lay/UNDP Cambodia)

01 January to 31 December 2015



Australian Government
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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ACRONYMS

APM	Anti-Personnel Mine
ATM	Anti-Tank Mine
CfRI	Clearing for Results Phase I
CfRII	Clearing for Results Phase II
CMAA	Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority
CMAC	Cambodian Mine Action Center
CMAS	Cambodian Mine Action Standards
CMVIS	Cambodian Mine/UXO Victim Information System
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMSMA-NG	Information Management System for Mine Action-New Generation
MAPU	Mine Action Planning Unit
MRE	Mine Risk Education
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NMAS	National Mine Action Strategy 2010-2019
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NPMEC	National Center for Peacekeeping Forces, Mines and ERW Clearance
NSAP	National Strategic Action Plan
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018
PCM	Post-Clearance Monitoring
PMAC	Provincial Mine Action Committee
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
QLS	Quality of Life Survey
QM	Quality Management
QMS	Quality Management System
R&M	Regulatory and Monitoring Department
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEPD	Socio-Economic Planning and Database Management Department
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VA	Victim Assistance

A EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In an attempt to achieve project output 1 (*mine action policy and strategic frameworks ensure most resources are effectively allocated to national priorities as defined by local planning processes and maximize the land available for local development*), the CMAA in consultation with CMVIS, IMSMA, MAPU and operators has identified 185 priority communes to target clearance in 2016. A number of technical reference group meetings were organized in 2015 to address operational issues raised by the sector. One meeting of technical working group on mine action (TWG-MA) was held to discuss policy and strategy issues. One of the issues focused in the meeting was “how the TWG-MA can best support the transition of the mine action sector from being dependent on an official development assistance (ODA) to being more independent and self-reliant. The project also support CMAA delegation to attend a number of international meetings.

The project contracted a consultant to undertake end of project evaluation (CfRII) and has engaged GICHD to conduct sector review from early 2016. The project completed a household impact survey in order to capture impact of the project. One project board meeting was organized in November 2015 to present project achievements, progress of clearance contracts, request for contract amendments, and present initial findings of the end of project evaluation.

To achieve project output 2 (*CMAA is equipped with the technical and functional capacities required to manage, regulate, coordinate and monitor the sector within an evolving environment*), relevant departments of the CMAA have fulfil their responsibilities respectively. The regulation and monitoring department had organized technical meetings to review CMAS and results of HSTAMIDS detector trial. Quality management teams of the department conducted 1,625 quality assurance inspections and 195 quality control inspections on work of all accredited operators.

The Socio-Economic Planning and Database Management Department (SEPD) continues to collect casualty and accident data, conducted quality control of post-clearance monitoring by MAPU, compiled and analyze post-clearance monitoring data, provided PCM data management training to MAPU.

The victim assistance department has conducted Quality of Life Survey of person with disability (PwD) in Cambodia. The survey is to understand the needs and status of their livelihoods. 1,372 PwDs participated in the survey, out of them, 433 participants were the landmine casualties.

Public relations department had written a number of case studies on mine clearance beneficiaries, demining operators and people with disabilities to highlight the benefits of mine clearance on livelihood of affected communities, the challenges of operators and the challenges faced by people with disabilities. Some of the studies were uploaded on CMAA website. The department also produced CMAA brochures, facilitated visits by other mine action programmes, provided training on and monitored gender mainstreaming in mine action.

General Administration Department had undertaken procurement of seven demining services/contracts in 2015 and had managed the contracts accordingly. In November 2015, the department underwent a micro-assessment by Lochan & Co contracted by UNDP. The assessment was aimed to assess their financial control systems to enable the assessor to express a professional opinion on the adequacies of accounting and internal control systems; authenticity and transparency of accounting returns; effective and efficient use of fund resources; and to identify those particular areas of capacity which are strong and those which need improvement. As a result, in overall assessment of Risk Analysis, the CMAA was assessed as “Moderate” in nine areas such as Implementing partner, funds flow, organizational structure and staffing, accounting policies and procedures, internal audit, financial audit, reporting and monitoring, information system, and procurement.

Working toward project output 3 (*at least 35 sq km of contaminated land mapped through Baseline Survey, cleared and released for productive use through local planning and that promote efficiency and transparency*), the CMAA awarded seven contracts (three clearance contracts, three land reclamation non-technical survey and baseline survey contracts, and one technical support for information management contract) in 2015.

In 2015, the project released 73,457,404 sqm (73.45 sq km) through three land release techniques (non-technical survey, technical survey and clearance), found and destroyed a total of 4,038 anti-personnel mines, 88 anti-tank mines, 6,198 pieces of explosive remnants of war and 5 improvised mines. The land released through clearance contracts (29,488,161 sqm) benefited 76,278 individuals living in affected communities and 537 students.

B IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

Output 1: Mine action policy and strategic frameworks ensure most resources are effectively allocated to national priorities as defined by local planning processes and maximize the land available for local development			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
Land cleared annually through MAPU planning used for agriculture	50% (2009)	70% (2015)	70.46 % (2015)
Percentage of funding for mine action that is endorsed by CMAA	0% (2010)	80% (2015)	50% (2015)
Capacity of the CMAA to lead the implementation of the NMAS annually ¹	0 point (2009)	5 points (2015)	1 point ² (2015)

UNDP Project Team

The team welcomed an additional member of staff in the position of Project Coordinator, whose role is to coordinate the linkages between the different CMAA departments and the UNDP Project Team, especially in supporting quarterly and annual project data collection and reporting. The Project Coordinator also supported the work of the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer in developing and conduct the Impact Assessment Survey. She also supported other departments in the CMAA as needed.

Technical Working Group-Mine Action (TWG-MA)

The Head of the TWG-MA Secretariat attended the Meeting on the Partnership and Harmonization TWG on 27 January 2015 at the Cambodia Development Council, Phnom Penh. Key topics of the meeting were 1) Presentation on the TWG Performance Review; 2) Discussion and validation of TWG Performance Review Findings; and 3) Review on the next-steps exercise on strengthening TWG Performance. Speakers were Independent Experts, Representatives of Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC), UN networks, line-Ministries/Institutions, Development Partners, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). TWG Performance Review exercise was carried out to improve TWG performance rather than reduction in the number of TWGs.

The TWG-MA was conducted on 18 March 2015 at the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications under the Chairmanship of TWG-MA Chair and UNDP as DP Lead Facilitator. This meeting was conducted to provide opportunities for the TWG-MA Performance Review and consider the measures based on major criteria – including composition, size, capacity, roles and functions, dialogues and CDC support. A key topic was also discussed on how the TWG-MA can best support the transition of the mine action sector from being dependent on an Official Development Assistance (ODA) to being more independent and self-reliant.

From 21 to 22 October 2015, the Head of the TWG-MA Secretariat and one CMAA staff attended the Technical Working Group network meeting of all 19 TWGs organized by CRDB/CDC in Sokha Hotel, Phnom Penh. The meeting convened TWG chairs, heads of secretariat, lead development partner facilitators and non-governmental organization representatives in a forum for technical dialogue and information sharing at sectoral, thematic and reform levels. The objectives of the meeting were to review progresses, promote learning and sharing information on current development of work effectiveness by identifying the actions for partnership improvement. The main features of this meeting included: (i) Overview on progress and future outlook;(ii) Sustainable Development Goals – localization process; (iii) Industrial Development Policy

¹ NMAS annual work plans (2 points) + progress reports (2 points) + NMAS integrated gender-sensitive M&E system in place and endorsed by TWG during Year 1 and sustained during Year 2-5 (1 point)

² The Gender Action Plan was endorsed and implemented in 2013.

Concept Paper; (iv) 2014 Development Cooperation and Partnership Report: ODA trends, TWG Strengthening Exercise and Joint Monitoring Indicators; (v) Revised TWG Guideline; and (vi) Preparations for the 2nd Round of Busan Monitoring Survey.

Technical Reference Group meeting

A two-day Technical Reference Group (TRG) meeting was held in Kompong Chhnang in February 2015. The meeting discussed issues related to and shared experiences on process of land release through non-technical survey (NTS) and technical survey (TS) and to introduce a new version of IMAMA. A total of 44 people from accredited operators and CMAA attended the meeting.

A TRG meeting on mine clearance and baseline survey (BLS) was held in Siem Reap from 8-9 September 2015. Representatives from operators, MAPU and relevant CMAA staff attended the meeting to jointly discuss challenges and identify solutions. One of the operators reported that there still many contaminated areas locating outside the BLS polygons in O Yadav district of Ratanakiri province although the location had been BLS before. A follow up meeting was held in Battambang on 30 September 2015 with all operators and some selected MAPU attending and a solution was identified for the raised issues.

A TRG meeting on Gender was held in Sihanouk province from 7-8 October 2015 to monitor the progress in implementing gender mainstreaming in mine action by each organization. A total of 45 people (20 women) from MAPU, operators and CMAA attended the meeting.

International Mine Action Outreach

In 2015, CFRIL project supported the CMAA and UNDP project team to participate in four international meetings as follows:

18th International Meeting of Mine Action National Programme Directors and UN Advisors in Geneva, from 16-19 February 2015: H.E. Prum Sophakmonkol, CMAA Secretary General, H.E. Tep Kallyan, CMAA Deputy Secretary General and Mr. David Horrocks, UNDP Mine Action Advisor attended this meeting.

Convention on Conventional Weapons (CCW) meeting on The Protocol V and Amended Protocol II Meeting Expert took place in Geneva from 07 to 10 April 2015: H.E. Tep Kallyan, CMAA Deputy Secretary General and CFRIL Project Manager represented Cambodia. *The Intersessional meetings on the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM) & on the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) were held in Geneva from 22-26 June 2015:* Cambodia was represented by H.E. Prum Sophakmonkol, CMAA Secretary General (CFRIL Project Director) and H.E. Tep Kallyan, CMAA Deputy Secretary General (CFRIL Project Manager) and Mr. Ny Nhar, CMAA Victim Assistance Deputy Director represented Cambodia.

The 14th Meeting of State Parties in Geneva, Switzerland from 30 November to 04 December 2015: this overseas meeting is taken place annually to allow all states parties to share the progresses and achievements of their national mine action implementation. From Cambodia, the CMAA Secretary General and three CMAA Deputy Secretaries General and UNDP Mine Action Advisor participated the meeting. The CMAA team also organized a side event under the topic, "Cambodia's Landmine Contamination—Strategy, completion and International Cooperation and Assistance".

End of Project Evaluation

Through UNDP procurement system, CFRIL contracted a consultant, Mr. Paul Davies, to undertake CFRIL end of project evaluation from September 2015 to January 2016. The evaluation also covered the review of MAPU planning and prioritization process. The evaluation field work was carried out in the provinces of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin by interviewing MAPU, released land beneficiaries, local authority and local people in the form of individuals and group discussion and site visits.

- To review and assess the overall development progress to date at 3 levels of development results (outputs, outcomes and impacts), as well as to identify opportunities and challenges in related to

design, implementation and management of the CFRII based upon the following criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability;

- To assess how the project relates to or complements other mine action project activities including overall contribution to Cambodia's national mine action programme, the National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS), and the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2011-2015;
- To identify lessons and good practices from CFRII, with potential for replication or inclusion in national policies or programmes;
- To synthesize lessons and provide recommendations on the future potential role of UNDP to Cambodia's national mine action programme;
- To identify relevant UNDP activities that will meet the future needs of Cambodia's national mine action programme and which will provide value-added contribution in line with the achievement of UNDP's draft Country Programme Document 2016-2018.
- To conduct stakeholder analysis (mapping) and identify potential resources available for different mine action activities in Cambodia

The evaluation report was submitted to UNDP in January 2016.

Household Impact Survey

As 2015 was the last year of the Cfr II project, the project team developed and implemented a Household Impact Survey in order to capture impact of the project. The survey was aimed to i). Measure to what extent the project achieved its goals to reduce poverty and contribute to economic growth; ii). Evaluate and analyze outcomes of land uses to address project information gaps in monitoring and evaluation of household's and community development impact aspects.

Social Business and Khmer Research and Development (SBK), the research firm was contracted through UNDP procurement process to run the field data collection for the Household Impact Survey in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin provinces under the coordination and oversight of the project team to ensure the smooth process and quality of the collected data. The survey employed both qualitative (Focus Group Discussion) and quantitative methods for data collection and desk review. Two questionnaires used by the survey were designed and translated into Khmer by the team. 491 household interviews and 3 focus group discussions were conducted. The collected data were entered into the CSPro software for the analysis. The report of the survey was produced by our UNDP project team in December 2015 and the key results of the survey can be summarized as follows:

- Safety is a major benefit from mine clearance.
- The majority of households hold land ownership certificates (Soft or Hard titles) which enable them to access to loans which are mostly used for agricultural input purchasing and labor hiring.
- More accessibility to safe land leads to increase agricultural production causing the growth of the labor demand, more women have been employed. Furthermore, the value of land has been raised after clearance.
- More crops are grown for household consumption and selling.
- Education campaigns on mine risks in schools are important factor as children are exposed to risks through playing grounds or exploring forests.

Sector Review

Due to the magnitude remaining problems identified by the baseline survey (BLS) and with the current resources available, Cambodia will not be able achieve its obligations towards the APMBBC by 31 December 2019. As Cambodia is in the process of developing a new National Mine Action Strategy (NMAS 2017-2025), a Sector Review was identified as important and the review results will be the input for the new NMAS 2017-2025. The Review will assess the current progress towards achievement and to assess the requirements to complete the country's APMBBC obligations.

Sector Review has been initiated in order to provide key stakeholders with a detailed analysis of the current situation of the mine sector in Cambodia:

1. Operational and human development results, trends, and achievements of the Cambodian mine action programme since formal mine activities began;

2. The current and future role and contribution of all stakeholders of the Cambodian national mine action sector, including all levels of the Royal Government of Cambodia (including the CMAA), UNDP, operators, development partners. This will provide direction to the future national mine action sector development process.

Through UNDP procurement process, the Terms of Reference and Request for Proposals were completed and advertised in November. As a result, GICHD has been offered to conduct the Mine Action Sector Review. The field work will start in mid-February of 2016.

National Mine Awareness Day

CMAA organized National Mine Awareness Day in Pailin on 24 February 2015 in the form of gathering and speeches. Over 1,000 people and representatives from affected communities in Pailin, local authorities, national and international NGOs, demining operator organizations, and UNDP participated the event.

Project Board Meeting

There was one project board meeting organized in 2015 on 5 November at the CMAA office. The meeting was also served as a Local Project Appraisal Committee for the CfR III project (2016-2019). At the Project Board meeting, project achievements, progress of demining contracts, financial report, request for project extensions, preliminary finding from the CfR project evaluation were presented by the Project Director, Technical Advisor from UNDP project team, and evaluation consultant.

National Mine Action Outreach

In 2015, the project supported CMAA efforts to raise awareness of the roles and responsibilities of key players in the Cambodian Mine Action Sector. 14 meetings were held in 14 different provinces with a total of 423 officials from provincial Departments of Agriculture attending. Specifically, these meetings aimed at raising awareness and understanding on National Mine Action Strategy, roles and responsibilities of CMAA, demining operators, PMAC and MAPU.

Output 2:
The CMAA is equipped with the technical and functional capacities required to manage, regulate, coordinate and monitor the sector within an evolving environment

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
% of annual tasks conducted in accordance with the MAPU work plan	45% (2009)	90% (2015)	94.63 % (2015)
% of beneficiaries from mine clearance that are women and PwD	48% women 0.3% PwD (2010)	54% women 4% PwD (2015)	48% women 2% PwD (2015)

NOTE: CFRII beneficiaries from land release in 2015 are 48% women and 2% PwD.

Regulation and Monitoring Department (R&M)

Cambodia Mine Action Standards (CMAS)

On 4 June 2015, the CMAA organized a CMAS review board meeting in Siem Reap. The purpose of the meeting was to review results of HSTAMIDS³ detector trial and to discuss CMAS 13 “Clearance Marking Systems”. The meeting was attended by representatives of all accredited operators, CMAA and the UNDP CFRII project team.

As a result, CMAS 13 was finalized and HSTAMIDS trial data collected by HALO Trust and MAG for the last 5 years discussed. In response to request from HALO and MAG, the CMAA decided to allow HALO Trust and MAG to extend the trial for the period of 6 to 12 months. By the end of this period, the CMAA will invite both operators to present trial results/data and the CMAA will make a decision accordingly.

Quality Management

QM refresher training was conducted in BTB from 21 to 24 April 2015 by R&MD of the CMAA under joint financial support from CfrII/UNDP and DFID projects to strengthen capacity of Quality Management Team’s members (QMT) on technical field work and using IMSMA program. As a result, QM staffs received more experiences and knowledge of both field and office works, as well as the use of IMSMA program. Furthermore, a number of challenges were raised and solved.

From 23 to 24 June 2015, the Deputy Secretary General in charge of R&M and Director of R&M Department attended a 2-day workshop run by TIRAMISU⁴ from Belgium, in Battambang. TIRAMISU is a research project co-funded by the European Commission to develop a set of advanced tools for humanitarian demining. This workshop shared information on new technology for mine clearance and survey between CMAA and TIRAMISU.

In late 2015, R&MD organized a 2 day meeting with the Quality Management Teams in Kompong Chhnang province aiming to review the progress report of QM teams in 2015 and discuss the challenges met during field works between January and September 2015 and solutions were identified.

³ The U.S. Army’s Handheld Standoff Mine Detection System (HSTAMIDS) AN/PSS-14 is a dual sensor mine detector that combines ground penetrating radar (GPR) technology, highly sensitive metal detector (MD) technology, and advanced data fusion algorithms in a unique manner, enabling the system to reliably and consistently detect AP and AT mines.

⁴ The objective of the TIRAMISU project is to provide the Mine Action community with a toolbox to assist in addressing the many issues related to Humanitarian Demining, thus promoting peace, national and regional security, conflict prevention, social and economic rehabilitation and post-conflict reconstruction <http://www.fp7-tiramisu.eu/>

In 2015, all QMT completed 1,625 QA inspections of which 416 were found non-compliance. Out of them, 365 sites had minor non-compliances with CMAS and/or Standard Operating Procedures due to poor briefing method and marking systems; 44 major non-compliances due to issues with safety distance, medical and demining equipment; and 6 critical non-compliances. One site of D&Y commercial company was suspended from operation due to the absence of ambulance at the site during operation.

Table 1: Quality Assurance Completed in 2015

Location	Number of Inspections	Non-Compliance			Suspended operation
		Minor (%)	Major (%)	Critical (%)	
CFR II Sites	284	90 (32%)	15 (5%)	1 (0.4%)	0 (0%)
Other Sites	1,341	275 (21%)	29 (2%)	5 (0.34%)	1 (0.07%)
Total	1,625	365 (22%)	44 (3%)	6 (0.4%)	1 (0.06%)

Table 2: Quality Control Inspections Completed in 2015

	Number of Minefields	Inspected areas (m ²)	Number of QC failed
CFR II sites	77	43,400	0
Other sites	118	64,100	0
Total	195	107,500	0

Socio-Economic Planning and Database Management Department (SEPD)

Cambodian Mine/UXO Victim Information System (CMVIS)

In 2015, the total number of casualties dropped to 111, which represents a decrease of 28% comparing to 2014 (154). Of the 111 casualties, 42 casualties (38%) were in the three provinces targeted by the CFR II project (Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin). Of the 42 casualties, 17 (40%) attributed to landmines and 25 (60%) to ERW. (Please, refer to Annex B for more details on casualties)

Table 3: CMVIS Data in 2015

	CFR II target provinces	All Provinces	%
Number of Incidents	33	76	43%
- ERW	16	45	36%
- Mine	17	31	55%
Number of Casualties	42	111	38%
- ERW	25	81	31%
- Mine	17	30	57%
Number of People Amputated	13	23	57%
Number of People Injured	24	70	34%
Number of People Killed	5	18	28%

Management of Planning and Prioritisation Process for Mine Action Activities

In early of 2015, the Socio-Economic Planning and Database Management Department (SEPD) of the CMAA took the lead in identification of priority communes for 2016 mine clearance planning with 16 MAPUs and 6 demining operators from CMAC, NPMEC, MAG, HALO Trust, CSHD and NPA. Number of casualties for the last 5 years (2010-2014), BLS data and information from MAPU and operators were used to identify the priority communes. As a result, 185 communes prioritized for 2016 Planning.

Table 4: Number of communes selected for the mine clearance plan in 2016

No	Provinces	Number of Communes Selected
1	Battambang (BAT)	28
2	Kampong Cham (KPC)	22
3	Kratie (KRT)	22
4	Tboung Khmum (TKM)	18
5	Banteay Meanchey (BMC)	16
6	Oddar Meanchey (OMC)	13
7	Svay Rieng (SVR)	9
8	Kampong Thom (KPT)	9
9	Stung Treng (STG)	8
10	Prey Veng (PVG)	7
11	Preah Vihear (PVR)	7
12	Pailin (PLN)	7
13	Ratanak Kiri (RAT)	7
14	Siem Reap (SRP)	5
15	Pursat (PUR)	4
16	Mondul Kiri (MKR)	3
Total		185

In quarter 2, SEPD participated in minefield investigation with MAPU Kampong Thom. The minefield investigation is part of MAPU planning and prioritization process. 16 minefields selected by CMAC and CSHD for clearance in 2016 were investigated.

Furthermore, SEPD organized an annual meeting in Sihanouk province in October 2015 with 15 MAPU chiefs (Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pailin, Oddar Meanchey, Preh Vihear, Pursat, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Prey Veng, Svay Reang, Kratie, Stung Treng, Rattanakiri and Mondulkiri) and relevant departments of the CMAA. The meeting was aimed at sharing information and discussing issues related to MAPU work in order to improve MAPU performance

Oversight of Post-Clearance Monitoring (PCM) Process

In 2015, SEPD conducted quality control on 82 cleared sites located in Battambang, Pailin, Preh Vihear, Kampong Thom, Pursat, and Siem Reap. Data of the released minefields were not yet entered into the IMSMA due to the poor capacity of the MAPU's computers and the beneficiaries were not updated based on the actual land users/owners. Movement of the local population, land selling and distribution to household members after their marriages led to changes of the beneficiaries both direct and indirect before and after the land clearance.

The SEPD has conducted quality assurance on MAPU's Post Clearance Monitoring tasks (Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Pailin, Oddar Meanchey, Preh Vihear, Pursat, Kampong Thom, and Siem Reap) to identify areas of improvement. As a result, we found that; i). MAPU could locate the released minefields by using the GPS and compass; ii). They had good communication with local authority and beneficiaries; iii). PCM form was almost completed correctly (except identification of actual land use and indirect beneficiaries). Clarification was made by the SEPD officers to the MAPU.

Post-Clearance Monitoring (PCM) Process

In 2015, MAPU of the eight provinces⁵ visited 854 released minefields (equivalent to 59,142,062 m²) as part of post-clearance monitoring. Almost half of the released area is located in Battambang, the most contaminated province where lots of demining activities are taking place.

Table 5: PCM conducted from 01 January to 31 December 2015 on Minefields cleared in 2014*

Province	Number of released sites/Minefields visited	Size of Sites (m2)	% of Visited Sites
BAT	270	26,415,410	45%
PLN	120	8,062,237	14%
BMC	208	11,872,511	20%
OMC	131	4,957,182	8%
SRP	32	1,859,933	3%
PVR	25	3,399,147	6%
PUR	22	784,236	1%
KPT	46	1,791,406	3%
TOTAL	854	59,142,062	100%

▪ 0.7% (5MF) of visited sites were cleared in 2013 and 2015

From the visited sites in 2015, there are 107,860 individuals (from 25,507 households) benefited directly and indirectly. 47% of the total beneficiaries are women and 0.8% is person with disability.

Table 6: Land Uses and Beneficiaries of 854 sites released in 2014

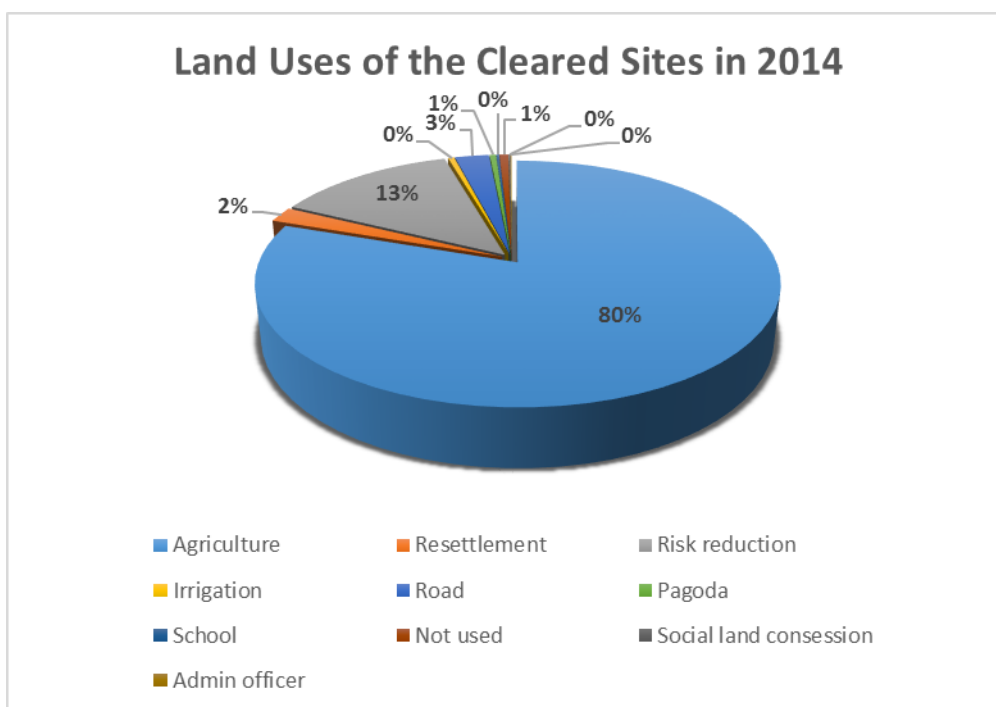
Land Use	Land Released (m ²)	Number of Households	Number of Individuals	Number of Students	% Female Headed Households	% Female	% PwD
Agriculture	47,457,024	3,634	16,423		8%	48%	1.5%
Resettlement	1,200,137	641	2,058		3%	50%	0.4%
Risk reduction	7,818,080	12,950	54,861		10%	45%	0.6%
Irrigation	268,641	638	3,203		2%	42%	0.3%
Road	1,481,764	5,308	21,176		7%	51%	0.7%
Pagoda	272,678	1,573	6,501		10%	52%	1.0%
School	130,272	-	-	568	-		
Not used	383,313	8	38		0%	47%	0.0%
Social land concession	78,083	654	3,169		5%	49%	0.1%
Admin officer	52,070	101	431		3%	52%	2.3%
TOTAL	59,142,062	25,507	107,860	568	8%	47%	0.8%

Of the total released land, 80% have been using for agricultural production, 13% to reduce the risk for the community, 3% for road construction and 2% for housing (*please see in the Figure 1*). The rest have been used

⁵ Battambang, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Pursat Kompong Thom and Siem Reap.

for other community construction such as admin offices, schools, irrigation, pagoda and social land concession. Less than 1% of total land has not been used.

Figure 1: Land uses of the cleared sites in 2014



Out of the 854 visited minefields by MAPU in 2015, 241 released minefields (28%) were cleared under financial support from the Cfr II project in 2014 in the 3 target provinces.

Table 7: CFRII's Cleared Sites conducted PCM from 01 January to 30 June 2015**

Province	Number of released sites visited	Size of Sites (m2)	% of Visited Sites
Battambang	48	6,412,425	34%
Pailin	73	5,133,792	27%
Banteay Meanchey	120	7,207,468	38%
TOTAL	241	18,753,685	100%

*** About 2% (4 sites) of the Cfr II visited sites were released in 2015*

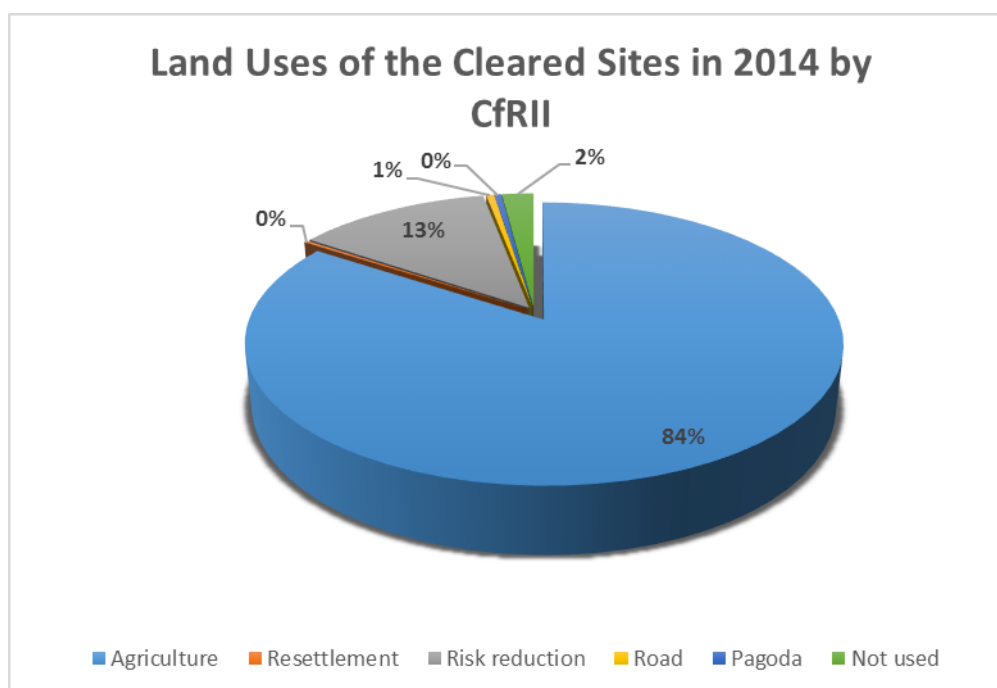
Based on the result from the PCM, 18,753,685 m² released have benefited 23,198 people from 5,327 households. 48% of the total beneficiaries are women and 1.7% are PwD.

Table 8: Land Use and Beneficiaries of 77 Released Sites In 2014 under CFRII project

Land Use	Land Released (m ²)	Number of Households	Number of Individuals	% Female Headed Households	% Female	% PwD
Agriculture	15,790,708	705	3,157	4%	49%	6.0%
Resettlement	44,455	420	1,099	1%	49%	0.2%
Risk reduction	2,354,719	3,706	16,710	10%	47%	0.9%
Road	94,750	261	1,122	18%	48%	3.4%
Pagoda	85,740	227	1,072	20%	50%	1.6%
Not used	383,313	8	38	0%	47%	0.0%
TOTAL	18,753,685	5,327	23,198	10%	48%	1.7%

Of the total released land under the project in 2014, more than 80% have been used for agricultural production, 13% for the community risk reduction and the remaining for resettlement, road and pagoda construction. However, about 2% of the total released land have not been used.

Figure 2: Land Uses of the CfRII's Cleared Sites in 2014



Database Management

In September 2015, SEPD organized training on PCM database management to MAPUs (Battambang, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Pursat, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kratie, Stung Treng, Rattanakiri, Mondulakiri and Tboung Khmum). This training was conducted in Poipet city, Banteay Meanchey province aimed to enhance MAPUs' capacity in entry and managing PCM data on IMSMA.

Challenge: the computer capacity of the MAPU in Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Pursat is low troubling the installation and storing the IMSMA-NG database.

In Quarter 3, Planning Unit (PU) of the SEPD conducted the field mission to cross-check mine action data with Provincial Departments of Pursat, Battambang and Pailin. As a result, the mine action data has been integrated into the commune database in these above provinces.

PU also completed mine action data cross-check with the Provincial Departments regarding to sectoral scorecard in the 13 provinces such as Battambang, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Pursat, Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kratie, Koh Kong, Kampong Speu, Sihanoukville and Kampong Chhnang.

Victim Assistance Department (VAD)

Quality of Life Survey (QLS)

The Victim Assistance Department has received the financial support from the Cfr II project to work on the Quality of Life Survey of person with disability (PwD) in Cambodia. The survey is to understand the needs and status of their livelihoods. It was carried out throughout the country except Phnom Penh and Siem Reap. In 2015, 1,372 PwDs participated in the survey, out of them, 433 participants were the landmine casualties. In the same period, VAD already completed the cross-check of 937 PwD profiles with the village database.

Forum on the Needs of PwDs

Two public forums discussing about the needs of people with disabilities (PwD) organized in August and November 2015 in Pursat and Kampong Speu provinces respectively. 280 participants, PwD and local authorities in total of which 220 were PwD (70 women) participated in both events. The local authorities together with the VAD of CMAA had noted and addressed all of the concerns raised by the PwD in the forums such as:

Concerns

Limited access to physical rehabilitation service

A lot of PwD do not have ID card and residential certificate

Solutions

CMAA has urged the physical rehabilitation centers to accept more requests from PwD for the access to rehabilitation service.

District governor has communicated with other organizations working with PwD for their support.

District polices have promised to issue ID cards, residential certificates and other related document to the PwD

Still, few remaining challenges and issues will be brought up to the line ministries.

- Homelessness of the PwD: This issue is above the capacity of the local authority to response, thus this has been raised to the national committee for the solution.
- No pension and ID Poor for the PwD: PwD who is eligible to receive the pension has to meet many criteria and go through many processes required more time, hence no all eligible PwD could receive their ID poor in the same times.
- Limited access to local health care service: Local authority and relevant offices have been continuing to find the support to the needs of PwD while VAD has also been coordinating and cooperating with other stakeholders to provide support to PwD.

Capacity Building

Building the capacity of mine victim volunteers through the conduct of the two trainings in July and October 2015 in Kampong Cham and Sihanouk Provinces to the 47 volunteers from 23 provinces. This training was to build their capacity on how to conduct the Quality of Life Survey (QLS), knowledge on administration tasks, communication skill with local authority and PwD, and regulation, law and right of PwD. However, they have limited knowledge of disability sector which is required to be strengthened in the future.

Building the capacity of village and commune chiefs on the application of QLS questionnaire through the conduct of three trainings in 2015. As a result, there were 126 chiefs of villages located in 31 communes and 6 districts of Preah Vihea province received the training on knowledge of disability sector and how to record the data of PwD.

Public Relations Department (PRD)

Public Relations Department has played very crucial roles in raising the profile of the CMAA and the project achievement to reach out more audiences via developing the publication, website updating and other means of communications to ensure the up-to-date information and data related to mine actions are accessible by the public as much as possible. Furthermore, it also takes additional role in gender mainstreaming in mine action working with relevant stakeholders. In 2015, under support of the Cfr II, the PRD achieved significant achievements as following:

Communications

Case study writing: a number of case studies of the beneficiaries of the project and mine clearance, demining operators, people with disabilities living in PLN, PVR, BMC, and BAT were conducted. It was aimed to highlight the benefits of mine clearance on the livelihood of the people who had lived in the contaminated areas, challenges of working at the ground level as operators and the challenges of living confronted by the PwD in Cambodia. Some of the studies were included in the newsletters and posted on the CMAA website. (Please find the case studies in the Annex D)

New website design and update: the new English layout of the website of the CMAA was already completed by the hired website designing company. A website team formed composing of a representative from each department was provided the 2 short training courses on how to process the website by themselves such as posting and uploading the images, numeric data and written information. As of now, the monthly reports of casualties, job advertisements, events and Request for Proposal (RFP) have been utilized the website for their dissemination.

Brochure producing: together with all relevant departments in the CMAA under the coordination of the PRD, the CMAA brochure was developed and printed to raise CMAA's profile and needs for mine action program in Cambodia. In the future, it will be updated twice per year. (Please find the produced communication materials in Annex E)

Facilitating the visit of INAD: In May 2015, 11 delegations from National Demining Institute of Angola facilitated by PRD in venue arrangement, scheduling and communicating with the relevant departments for the presentation to the delegations. This exchange visit was aimed to learn the best practices of the mine action implementation carried out in Cambodia.

Preparing the site event for the 14th MSP in Geneva: PRD coordinated with other mine action operators in collecting and producing the communication products such as t-shirt, leaflet, brochure, and strategic document such as NMAS, and Partnership Principles to be displayed and distributed in the meeting of the 14th MSP in Geneva which was participated by the senior management of CMAA.

Gender Mainstreaming

The Gender Team has played its role in mainstreaming gender in mine action in particular at sub-national level with MAPU, and demining operators through taking lead in many activities such as:

Training of Gender Mainstreaming In Mine Action: 2 trainings were organized by the gender team under the financial support from CfrII in Koh Kong and Mondul Kiri. The training was taken place with technical support from Ministry of Women Affairs. It strengthened the capacity of the CMAA, MAPUs from 15 provinces, and operators (MAG, CMAC and CSHD) to mainstream and analyze gender in their workplaces. There were 81 participants in total of which 30 were women. As a result, all participated organizations/institutions have implemented the gender mainstreaming in their workplace such as recruiting more female staff both for the office and field work, arranging better facility for women working in the field, providing equal opportunity as men to participate in training, applying gender perspective in their work such as in the planning process, land prioritization, post-clearance land use survey, mine risk education session and others

Organizing the 4 meetings with local communities and MAPU in Preah Vihea, Siem Reap, Battambang, and Oddor Meanchey provinces participated by 270 participants in total of which 130 were women to promote gender in mine action. From the meetings, we could observe that women did not feel confident to

contribute their ideas in the meeting regarding to mine problem. Thus, there should be more promotions of women participation in mine action in commune meeting, and demining operation.

Organizing the Gender Workshop on "Gender Mainstreaming 2015 in Mine Action" in December 2015 in Phnom Penh. This meeting was participated by MAPU from 15 provinces, CMVIS teams, Operators, stakeholders and Gender Team (CMAA). Group discussions were organized in the workshop to identify the issues related to gender in work place and actions to be done in the future. As a result from the group discussion showed some challenges of gender in mine action such as the discrimination against women, lack of confidence in expressing, increasing rate of resignation of female deminers after getting married, limited participation of women in mine action, and limited financial resource for gender mainstreaming at community level. To respond to these challenges, continuation of promotion of gender mainstreaming is necessary; more funds to carry out the gender mainstreaming at community level is required; and Gender Mainstreaming in Mine Action Plan (2017-2019) is needed.

Capacity building

CfRIL has also supported the capacity building activities to some relevant staff of the CMAA by various means as following:

Enrollments of the English course at Australian Center of Education (ACE): 21 people of which 11 were women received financial support to attend the English course in order to strengthen their language capacity in writing, listening and speaking.

Short learning course:

Photography session: A representative from the PR department was selected to attend a full day photography session conducted by the UNDP Communication Officer at UNDP, Phnom Penh. This session was to provide the trainees the basic rules of shooting with the DSL professional camera to serve the communication purpose in their organization/institution.

Gender related learning session: Four members in the Gender Team of the CMAA were invited to attend the learning session of Critical Analysis and Practice: Gender and Development on the topics of *Contemporary of Cambodia*, and *Gender and Economic Policy* conducted at UN Women's office to improve their knowledge of gender in the broader respect.

General Administration Department (GAD)

To support the administrative related works for the CfR II, the GAD completed many activities as following:

Contract management: GAD has undertaken the procurement in accordance with the Annual Work Plan including but not limited to, the land release projects in BAT, BMC, and PLN in 2015; Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey and Baseline Survey (LRNTS+BLS) Projects in BAT, BMC, and PLN in 2015; and Technical Support for Information Management of LRNTS+BLS.

Micro-Assessment of the CMAA: was carried out by the *Lochan & Co*, contracted by the UNDP in November 2015. The assessment was aimed to assess their financial control systems to enable the assessor to express a professional opinion on the adequacies of accounting and internal control systems; authenticity and transparency of accounting returns; effective and efficient use of fund resources; and to identify those particular areas of capacity which are strong and those which need improvement. As a result, in overall assessment of Risk Analysis, the CMAA was assessed as "Moderate" in nine areas such as Implementing partner, funds flow, organizational structure and staffing, accounting policies and procedures, internal audit, financial audit, reporting and monitoring, information system, and procurement. The report was already completed, still some of the recommendations were not practical from the points of view of the CMAA.

Output 3:
At least 35 sq km of contaminated land mapped through Baseline Survey, cleared and released for productive use through local planning and that promote efficiency and transparency

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
Reduction in the number of landmine casualties in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin	8% (2010)	10% (per year)	57% (2015)
Million square metres cleared using CFR resources	37 (2010)	72 (2015)	182.62 (2015)

Procurement of Services

After an international competitive tender process, contracts for 2015 were awarded to 2 demining operators- CMAC and NPMEC - with the total budget of USD 3,812,675.74 for the period of February to October 2015. However, due to the extension of the CFRII project up to February 2016, the demining contracts of the 2 operators were renewed from November 2015 to February 2016 with additional budget of USD 1,119,709 to clear 6,377,757 m² of contaminated land.

Table 9: Contracts for CFRII in 2015 (February 2015- February 2016)

Province	Contracted Budget	Contracted Output (m ²)	Cost (US\$) per m ²	Contract Duration
Battambang (CMAC)	2,631,767	15,279,588	0.17	13 months
Banteay Meanchey (CMAC)	1,316,924	7,455,509	0.18	13 months
Pailin (NPMEC)	983,693	5,374,975	0.18	12 months
TOTAL	4,932,384	28,110,072	0.18	

Land Release and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)

Table 10: Outputs of Land Release Contracts from 01 January to 31 December 2015

	CFRII Land Release	CFRII EOD	CFRII Total
Number of minefields released	475	0	475
Total area (C1+C2+C3) (m²)	29,488,161	0	29,488,161
- Area released by Non-Technical Survey (NTS) (m ²)	113,278	0	113,278
- Area released by Technical Survey (TS) (m ²)	12,877,718	0	12,877,718
- Area released by clearance (m ²)	16,497,165	0	16,497,165
APM found/destroyed	3,225	813	4,038
ATM found/destroyed	43	45	88
ERW found/destroyed	2,425	3,773	6,198
Improvised mines found/destroyed	5	0	5

Land Reclamation Non-Technical Survey and Baseline Survey (LRNTS+BLS)

Resulted from competitive tendering, CMAC was awarded contracts to implement two LRNTS+BLS projects in Battambang and Pailin and HALO Trust in BMC. NPA was awarded contract to provide information management support to CMAA DBU in managing the data generated by the three projects. The purposes of the projects were two folds: 1). to release land where no further action is required through NTS; and 2). to capture contaminated areas that were not captured in the previous BLS. *(Please see in the Annex C for the Guide on Application of Land Release Techniques)*

During the course of the project, CMAA organized in Battambang the four workshops with contractors, other operators and MAPU of BAT, BMC and PLN were also invited to participate. The purposes of the workshops were to ensure common understanding of the project and expected outputs before the start of the projects, to report on achievements, challenges and to define necessary actions to be taken by contractors and/or CMAA.

In summary, through the LRNTS completed in 2015, 43,969,243 m² of mine suspected areas were released from 1,156 polygons. 448 new BLS polygons were identified which were about 66,795,375 m² of suspected areas.

Table 11: Achievements of LRNTS- BLS from 01 March to 30 October 2015

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Grand Total
Number of polygons visited	884	2,845	2,086	135	5,950
Area of polygons visited (m ²)	55,919,552	207,986,328	133,562,503	7,231,564	404,699,947
Number of polygons entirely released	73	228	193	8	502
Area of polygons entirely released (m ²)	3,279,920	10,278,045	7,123,426	314,645	20,996,036
Number of polygons partly released	75	295	167	13	550
Area of polygons partly released (m ²)	3,211,551	12,106,161	6,790,411	865,085	22,973,207
Polygons reclaimed/ released	162	580	391	23	1,156
Total area reclaimed/ released (m²)	6,491,471	22,384,206	13,913,837	1,179,730	43,969,243
Number of new BLS polygons	23	268	144	13	448
Area of new BLS polygons (m²)	852,990	47,644,213	16,993,337	1,304,835	66,795,375

Output Performance Analysis

From January to December 2015, CfRII released 29,488,161 m² through clearance contracts and 43,969,243 m² through LRNTS+BLS contracts. In total, the CfRII released 73,457,404 m². A total of 4,038 APM, 88 ATM, 6,198 ERW, and 5 improvised mines were found and destroyed.

Table 12: CFRII outputs (01 January – 31 December 2015)

	CFRII Land Release	CFRII LRNTS	CFRII Total
Number of minefields/BLS Polygons released	475	1,156	1,631
Total area (C1+C2+C3) (m²)	29,488,161	43,969,243	73,457,404
- Area released by Non-Technical Survey (NTS) (m ²)	113,278	43,969,243	44,082,521
- Area released by Technical Survey (TS) (m ²)	12,877,718	n/a	12,877,718
- Area released by clearance (m ²)	16,497,165	n/a	16,497,165
APM found/destroyed	4,038	n/a	4,038
ATM found/destroyed	88	n/a	88
ERW found/destroyed	6,198	n/a	6,198
Improvised mines found/destroyed	5	n/a	5

**The national database was extracted from IMSMAng*

The employment of LRNTS has contributed hugely to the achievement of land release in 2015 under CfRII project support. From 2011 to December 2015, CfR II has released 142 km² of contaminated land, which is 406 % of the project target of 35 km².

Table 13: Cumulative Total of Released Land by CFRI and CFRII

	CFR Phase I (2006- Mar 2011) (m ²)	CFR Phase II (May 2011-31 Dec 2015) (m ²)	Total CFRI + CFRII (2006 to 31 December 2015) (m ²)
Land Release Contracts	40,355,280	98,297,179	138,652,459
Land Reclamation Non- Technical Survey Contracts	N/A	43,969,243	43,969,243
TOTAL	40,355,280	142,266,422	182,621,702

Project Beneficiaries

The clearance completed in 2015 benefited directly to 5,498 peoples (49% women and 3% PwD) for housing and agricultural land; as well as indirectly to 70,780 people (49% women and and 2% PwD) and 537 students benefited from the school constructed on the released land. Therefore, in total 76,278 people (49% women, 2% PwD) benefitted from the released land in this year. In the same period, the CfR II project also funded for the conduct of MRE from which 26,311 (47% women and 1% PwD).

Table 14: Total CFRII Beneficiary Numbers in 2015

	Land Release				Mine Risk Education			TOTAL			
	Direct	Indirect	Students	TOTAL	Direct	Indirect	TOTAL	Direct	Indirect	Students	TOTAL
Male	2,830	36,149	N/A	38,979	13,855	N/A	13,855	16,685	36,149	N/A	52,834
Female	2,668	34,631	N/A	37,299	12,456	N/A	12,456	15,124	34,631	N/A	49,755

TOTAL	5,498	70,780	537	76,815	26,311	N/A	26,311	31,809	70,780	537	103,126
PwD	182	1,334	N/A	1,516	175	N/A	175	357	1,334	N/A	1,691
% Female	49%	49%	N/A	49%	47%	N/A	47%	48%	49%	N/A	48%
% PwD	3%	2%	N/A	2%	1%	N/A	1%	1%	2%	N/A	2%

*Percentages of Female and PwD were calculated based on the sum, in which number of students were not include.

Total for release land outputs for Clearing for Results Phase I and II land for 2006-2015 is estimated at 182.62 km².

Mine Risk Education

As part of its bidding proposals for mine clearance projects, CMAC included MRE component. As such, Cfr II supported CMAC Mine Risk Education (MRE) activities in 2015 in mine affected communities. The MRE is known as Community-Based Mine Risk Reduction (CBMRR) implemented by CBMRR district focal persons, who coordinate and monitor the work of CBMRR networks/volunteers at village level. The MRE methods used were formal presentation sessions and household visits with the aim to raise awareness about the dangers landmines and ERW as well as to promote the behavioral change in order to prevent community members from potential accidents.

Table 15: Mine Risk Education completed in 2015

Beneficiary Type	Beneficiary Number
Adult male	9,780
Adult female	8,726
Boy	4,075
Girl	3,730
People With Disabilities	175
TOTAL MRE PARTICIPANTS	26,311

Table 16: Community Requests in 2015

# Community requests for intervention	244
# community requests responded to	230 (94%)
- # APM destroyed	53
- # ATM destroyed	19
- # ERW destroyed	2,463

*The number of explosive items in the table was reported for demolition by EOD/BAC teams.

C PROGRESS TOWARDS COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN (CPAP) OUTPUTS

Output 1: Mine action policy and strategic frameworks ensure most resources are effectively allocated to national priorities as defined by local planning processes and maximize the land available for local development			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
Land cleared annually through MAPU planning used for agriculture	50% (2009)	70% (2015)	70.46% (2015)
Percentage of funding for mine action that is endorsed by CMAA	0% (2010)	80% (2015)	50% (2015)
Capacity of the CMAA to lead the implementation of the NMAS annually ⁶	0 point (2009)	5 points (2015)	1 point (2015)
Output 2: The CMAA is equipped with the technical and functional capacities required to manage, regulate, coordinate and monitor the sector within an evolving environment			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
% of annual tasks conducted in accordance with the MAPU work plan	45% (2009)	90% (2015)	94.63 % (2015)
% of beneficiaries from mine clearance that are women and PwD	48% women 0.3% PwD (2010)	54% women 4% PwD (2015)	49% women 2% PwD (2015)
Output 3: At least 35 sq km of contaminated land mapped through Baseline Survey, cleared and released for productive use through local planning and that promote efficiency and transparency			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
Reduction in the number of landmine casualties in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin	8% (2010)	10% (per year)	57% decrease (2015)
Million square metres cleared using CFR resources	37 (2010)	72 (2015)	182.62 (2015)

D PROGRESS TOWARDS COUNTRY PROGRAMME ACTION PLAN (CPAP) OUTCOME

Outcome 1: By 2015, national and sub-national capacities strengthened to develop more diversified, sustainable and equitable economy.			
OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	CURRENT STATUS
NSDP 2014-2018 includes new priorities and targets for inclusive growth	No (2010)	Yes (2014)	Yes (2015)

⁶ NMAS annual work plans (2 points) + progress reports (2 points) + NMAS integrated gender-sensitive M&E system in place and endorsed by TWG during Year 1 and sustained during Year 2-5 (1 point)

% of land cleared from mines annually through local planning process used for agriculture	50% (2009)	70% (2015)	70.46 % (2015)
No. of countries that benefit from Cambodia expertise on demining	4 (2009)	10 (2015)	17 countries ⁷ (2015)

⁷ Afghanistan, Angola, Colombia, Eritrea, Lao PDR, Libya, Lebanon, Japan, Myanmar, Nepal, Peru, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Cyprus, Mali

E FINANCIAL STATUS AND UTILIZATION

Table 17: Donor Contribution Overview as of December 31, 2015

Donor Name	Contributions US\$		Actual Expenditure	Balance
	Committed	Received	US\$	US\$
Australian Agency for International Development (00055_AUL)	9,644,190.54	9,644,190.54	9,644,190.49	0.05
Canada International Development Agency (00550_CIDA)	10,017,386.20	10,017,386.20	10,017,386.20	0.00
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (10282_SDC)	3,740,000.00	3,740,000.00	3,668,660.25	71,339.75
United Nations Development Programme (00012_UNDP)	2,017,252.44	2,017,252.44	1,988,868.04	28,384.79
Government of Austria (00056_AUT)	533,485.49	533,485.49	533,485.49	-
Department for International Development (00296_DFID)	432,786.00	432,786.00	432,786.00	-
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norwegian (10503_NORW)	219,699.74	219,699.74	219,699.74	-
Department of Foreign Affairs & Int'l Trade, Canada (10281_DFAIT)	102,986.61	102,986.61	102,986.61	-
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade of Ireland (11211_IRISH)	70,721.36	70,721.36	70,721.36	-
Government of Belgium (00061_BEL)	68,212.82	68,212.82	68,212.82	-

Government of France (00112_FRAN)	42,796.01	42,796.01	42,796.01	-
Total	26,889,517.21	26,889,517.21	26,789,793.01	99,724.20

Table 18: Expenditure by Activity as of December 31, 2015

Activity Description	Approved Budget	Expenditure 2015_Q1&Q3		Expenditure 2015_Q4		Total	Balance	Delivery
	2015	CMAA	UNDP	CMAA	UNDP			%
		(Disbursed)	(Disbursed)	(Disbursed)	(Disbursed)			
Activity 1: Build further stage for a Programme-Based Approach in Mine Action Sector by: holding 2 TWG, continuing to promote the signing of the Partnership Principles by more DPs, continuing to promote joint programme formulation with DPs by applying the project review process, formulating, implementing and monitoring a TWG Work plan and monitoring JMIs 2012-2013, conducting a Mid-term Review of CFR 2 project and a review of the NMAS.	267,509.89	34,381.71	162,888.52	15,910.90	59,797.85	272,978.98	-5,469.09	102%
Activity 2: Enhance national cross-sector coordination for the implementation of the NMAS by: promoting the use of policies, tools, standards and best practices through quarterly workshops with operators and line ministries and annual Mine Action Conference, strengthening collaboration between MAPU/CMVIS at sub-national levels, advocating for the integration of survivors assistance in disability frameworks, conducting cross-departments joint-missions to assess priorities and gaps.	79,423.66	13,057.21	45,166.68	5,473.05	14,997.84	78,694.78	728.88	99%
Activity 3: Strengthen mine action planning, monitoring and outcome assessment by: conducting the baseline data collection on the Outcome Assessment in Q1 2013, compiling a 2014 mine clearance work plan, updating PIP for a 2013-2015 period, enhancing CMAA's capacities to monitor and disseminate progress on JMI, CMDG 9, NMAS.	62,368.91	26,991.82	-	6,697.13	28,315.09	62,004.04	364.87	99%
Activity 4: Increase the visibility of the CMAA and improve its capacity to communicate effectively by: preparing Quarterly newsletters and Annual Reports; supporting the preparation of knowledge exchange visits from external stakeholders.	58,195.32	26,483.57	27,121.45	3,064.48	-	56,669.50	1,525.82	97%

Activity 5: Monitor the implementation of the capacity development plan including provision of training and specific management measures.	30,166.06	13,602.46	-	12,814.32	-	26,416.78	3,749.28	88%
Activity 6: Enhance finance, procurement and HR capacities by: implementing CMAA staff performance assessment guideline, finalizing HR and Administrative guidelines, reviewing audit findings and amending manuals and processes as necessary, reviewing the 2011-2013 competitive bidding processes in light of the projects' objectives and formulating recommendations for future procurement.	109,754.45	51,873.28	24,977.06	15,378.06	17,759.71	109,988.11	-233.66	100%
Activity 7: Support the implementation by the MAPU of the new Guidelines on Planning and Prioritization by: providing training and follow-up assistance to MAPU staff in the west, ensuring all relevant stakeholders are familiar with the guidelines and will commit to the process, supporting MAPU in its efforts to orientate authorities, ensuring the guidelines roll-out to gather lessons learned and fine tune the guidelines and processes.	92,171.61	33,063.98	30,714.37	12,489.04	10,309.75	86,577.14	5,594.47	94%
Activity 8: Act as a national gender focal point to mainstream gender in MA by: organizing TRG meetings to disseminate Gender Action Plan 2013-2015, conducting gender assessment missions.	148,520.07	26,068.21	306.87	14,319.81	45,709.07	86,403.96	62,116.11	58%
Activity 9: Enhance the quality of demining operations and ensure highest levels of confidence in the land being released by demining operators by: monitoring QA & QC activities to ensure sampling is carried out to provide extra confidence in the land release process, establishing, completing and making operational the Dog Accreditation facility in 2013.	315,891.17	231,597.73	4,681.25	51,249.97	10,914.00	298,442.95	17,448.22	94%
Activity 10: Support completion of baseline survey.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
Activity 11: Analyzing all BLS data and updating mine clearance WP for SPs, supporting clearance that promotes poverty reduction & economic growth based on annual clearance plans and the use of improved methodologies for demining.	5,627,582.07	-	4,593,693.92	3,764.05	1,016,224.80	5,613,682.77	13,899.30	100%
TOTAL	6,791,583.21	457,119.97	4,889,550.12	141,160.81	1,204,028.11	6,691,859.01	99,724.20	99%

ANNEX

ANNEX A: ToR for signed sector review

[ToR_MA_Sector_Review_FINAL.pdf](#)

ANNEX B: CMVIS DATA

Mine/ERW Casualties by Provinces -1979 to 2015

Province	Device	1979-1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	% of Grand Total
Banteay Meanchey	ERW	1,487	12	30	25	33	36	26	13	15	13	15	15	0	2	4	7	1	1,734	13%
	Mine	6,277	114	105	110	87	98	113	64	40	18	15	26	17	15	2	14	5	7,120	14%
Banteay Meanchey Total		7,764	126	135	135	120	134	139	77	55	31	30	41	17	17	6	21	6	8,854	14%
Battambang	ERW	2,054	79	66	82	60	124	150	62	40	45	30	27	27	13	10	23	19	2,911	21%
	Mine	11,223	189	136	107	109	129	99	48	42	42	48	46	41	21	6	17	9	12,312	24%
Battambang Total		13,277	268	202	189	169	253	249	110	82	87	78	73	68	34	16	40	28	15,223	24%
Pailin	ERW	54	18	20	8	24	47	35	22	10	12	2	2	5	1	0	13	5	278	2%
	Mine	700	47	37	54	55	51	68	20	13	12	16	29	10	3	5	9	3	1,132	2%
Pailin Total		754	65	57	62	79	98	103	42	23	24	18	31	15	4	5	22	8	1,410	2%
All Other Provinces (non-CFR II)	ERW	5,858	282	306	365	293	351	298	165	149	84	86	101	72	104	49	39	56	8,658	64%
	Mine	29,474	117	126	96	111	62	86	56	43	45	32	40	39	27	35	32	13	30,434	60%
Other Provinces Total		35,332	399	432	461	404	413	384	221	192	129	118	141	111	131	84	71	69	39,092	61%
Grand Total	ERW	9,453	391	422	480	410	558	509	262	214	154	133	145	104	120	63	82	81	13,581	21%
	Mine	47,674	467	404	367	362	340	366	188	138	117	111	141	107	66	48	72	30	50,998	79%
	Both	57,127	858	826	847	772	898	875	450	352	271	244	286	211	186	111	154	111	64,579	100%

ine/ERW Incidents - 1997 to 2014

Province	Device	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL	% of Grand Total
Banteay Meanchey	ERW	101	34	44	12	14	15	9	18	14	8	9	8	6	7	0	2	4	3	1	309	7%
	Mine	72	187	169	112	79	81	64	79	82	54	27	14	13	19	14	6	6	10	6	1,094	19%
Banteay Meanchey Total		173	221	213	124	93	96	73	97	96	62	36	22	19	26	14	8	10	13	7	1,403	14%
Battambang	ERW	311	88	69	64	34	55	40	61	66	35	24	24	18	17	13	7	5	14	10	955	23%
	Mine	264	489	256	178	94	92	84	93	74	31	29	28	27	17	22	6	7	16	8	1,815	31%
Battambang Total		575	577	325	242	128	147	124	154	140	66	53	52	45	34	35	13	12	30	18	2,770	28%
Pailin	ERW	10	7	13	18	16	7	15	29	17	14	7	8	1	2	4	1	0	4	5	178	4%
	Mine	14	37	48	46	25	48	43	43	58	16	14	7	11	14	13	3	4	6	3	453	8%
Pailin Total		24	44	61	64	41	55	58	72	75	30	21	15	12	16	17	4	4	10	8	631	6%
All Other Provinces (non-CFR II)	ERW	721	331	236	220	163	196	136	171	142	87	68	46	47	45	34	34	26	21	29	2,753	66%
	Mine	748	895	235	108	66	66	55	46	50	27	35	22	27	29	19	18	19	24	14	2,503	43%
Other Provinces Total		1,469	1,226	471	328	229	262	191	217	192	114	103	68	74	74	53	52	45	45	43	5,256	52%
Grand Total	ERW	1,143	460	362	314	227	273	200	279	239	144	108	86	72	71	51	44	35	42	45	4,195	42%
	Mine	1,098	1,608	708	444	264	287	246	261	264	128	105	71	78	79	68	33	36	56	31	5,865	58%
	Both	2,241	2,068	1,070	758	491	560	446	540	503	272	213	157	150	150	119	77	71	98	76	10,060	100%

Mine/ERW Casualty Outcomes - 1979 to 2014

Province	Outcome	1979-1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	% of Grand Total
Banteay Meanchey	Amputation	1,047	46	68	49	30	51	47	38	12	6	8	13	1	3	2	6	4	1,431	16%
	Injured	4,663	44	45	55	74	60	73	32	36	22	13	23	14	5	4	14	1	5,178	58%
	Killed	2,054	36	22	31	16	23	19	7	7	3	9	5	2	9	0	1	1	2,245	25%
Banteay Meanchey Total		7,764	126	135	135	120	134	139	77	55	31	30	41	17	17	6	21	6	8,854	14%
Battambang	Amputation	2,128	88	57	64	58	62	50	22	14	14	13	7	11	5	4	11	7	2,615	29%
	Injured	7,659	136	91	104	80	141	163	77	50	56	52	40	50	15	10	22	18	8,764	98%
	Killed	3,490	44	54	21	31	50	36	11	18	17	13	26	7	14	2	7	3	3,844	43%
Battambang Total		13,277	268	202	189	169	253	249	110	82	87	78	73	68	34	16	40	28	15,223	24%
Pailin	Amputation	389	22	18	30	25	24	30	12	13	6	7	7	3	3	3	2	2	596	7%
	Injured	239	33	35	28	50	61	56	28	9	17	9	19	9	1	1	19	5	619	7%
	Killed	126	10	4	4	4	13	17	2	1	1	2	5	3	0	1	1	1	195	2%
Pailin Total		754	65	57	62	79	98	103	42	23	24	18	31	15	4	5	22	8	1,410	2%
All Other Provinces (non-CFRII)	Amputation	3,776	77	84	72	43	58	46	21	21	26	26	18	18	13	12	19	10	4,340	48%
	Injured	18,904	234	246	297	297	270	242	159	132	77	68	88	62	98	53	40	46	21,313	237%
	Killed	12,652	88	102	92	64	85	96	41	39	26	24	35	31	20	19	12	13	13,439	150%
Other Provinces Total		35,332	399	432	461	404	413	384	221	192	129	118	141	111	131	84	71	69	39,092	61%

Grand Total	Amputation	7,340	233	227	215	156	195	173	93	60	52	54	45	33	24	21	38	23	8,982	14%
	Injured	31,465	447	417	484	501	532	534	296	227	172	142	170	135	119	68	95	70	35,874	56%
	Killed	18,322	178	182	148	115	171	168	61	65	47	48	71	43	43	22	21	18	19,723	31%
	All	57,127	858	826	847	772	898	875	450	352	271	244	286	211	186	111	154	111	64,579	100%

ANNEX C: Guide on Application of Land Release Techniques

BLS Land Classification	LR Methodology	LR Technique	Criteria	End State Land
A1 Land containing dense concentration of APM	Non-Technical Survey	Land cancelation	Applicable to areas where subsequent non-technical survey established that there is no evidence ⁸ of a hazard.	C1
		Land reclamation	Applicable to areas that have been ploughed for at least 3 times without accident or evidence of mine presence.	
A4 Land containing scattered or nuisance presence of APM	Technical Survey	Systematic investigation	Applicable to areas where mine presence cannot be determined by non-technical survey	C2
		Target investigation	Applicable to certain areas which are more likely to contain mines than others (previous accident sites or other evidence points) by non-technical survey.	
		Full coverage investigation	Applicable to areas where there is evidence of ERW and where it is deemed necessary to build confidence.	
B2 Land with no verifiable mine threat	Clearance	Clearance	Applicable to shallow search that should concentrate on areas where there is evidence of mines	C3
A2 Land containing mixed APM and ATM	Non-Technical Survey	Land cancelation	Applicable to where subsequent non-technical survey established that there is no evidence of a hazard	C1
		Land reclamation	Applicable to areas that have been ploughed by heavy tractors for at least 3 times without accident or evidence of mine presence	
	Technical Survey	Systematic investigation	Not applicable	C2
		Target investigation	Not applicable	
		Full coverage investigation	Applicable to areas that have been ploughed by cattle/rotivators/light tractors or by heavy tractors less than 3 times	
	Clearance	Clearance	Applicable to shallow search and deep search and should concentrate on areas where there is evidence of mines	C3
	A3	Non-	Land	Applicable to areas where subsequent non-technical

⁸ The term “evidence” of mine presence in this Guide is meant when mine(s) was/were physically seen by surveyor or local people or accident was occurring on land in question.

Land containing ATM	Technical Survey	cancelation	survey established that there is no evidence of a hazard	
		Land reclamation	Applicable to areas that have been ploughed by heavy tractors at least 3 times without accident or evidence of ATM presence	
	Technical Survey	Systematic investigation	Not applicable	C2
		Target investigation	Not applicable	
		Full coverage investigation	Not applicable	
Clearance	Clearance	Applicable to deep search	C3	

Definitions of technical terms used in the LR technique Guide:

Terms	Suggestion
Cancelled Land	Cancelled land is previously suspected land that has been incorrectly surveyed and where subsequent non-technical survey has established that there is no evidence of a hazard.
Reclaimed Land	Reclaimed land is previously suspected land that has been put back into productive use involving ground-intrusive activity and ploughed a minimum of three times without accident or evidence of mine.
Systematic Investigation	The systematic investigation refer to the systematic process of applying technical survey in a polygon. It is typically used where there are no areas within a polygon that are more likely to contain mines/ERW, than others.
Target Investigation	Targeted investigation is technical survey conducted in certain areas of a polygon which are more likely to contain mines/ERW than others (e.g. previous accident sites or other evidence points).
Full Coverage Investigation	Full Coverage Investigation is the method involves the processing of the entire area by an asset which does not meet standards considered as clearance (e.g a flail without follow-up), in a technical survey role. If no further evidence of mines/ERW is found the area may be released, or further survey/clearance may be carried out.

After mines removed, crops can be grown

A 53-year-old man, Neb Den and his family have been living in Boyakha Sangkat, Pailin Province since 1979 where landmines had been laid in the ground during the Pol Pot Regime. He is a former Khmer Rouge soldier who lost his leg by the landmine in 1989.

Before mine clearance happened on his land, one hectare of his entire land (3 hectares) was used for growing corn and sesame since the rest could not be touched as it was contaminated by landmines.

"I risked my life to plant crops on my land. One day, I found an anti-personal mine when I was digging the land to plant corn then I decided to collect wood to put close to it and burn," Den shared.

In 2012, under the support from Clearing for Results II (CFRII) project of United Nations for Development Programme (UNDP), a mine action project, the mine contaminated land of Den was cleared and released for the safe and productive uses.

"With limited resources, I could not expend my land. My income was not even adequate to support my family such as food and my children's study materials. In 2011, I decided to ask local authority to help to clear my land then an operator came in and remove landmines from my land," Den recalled what happened in the past.

CFRII project with multi-donors - Australia, Canada, and Switzerland - has been partnering with the Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) in regulating, monitoring and managing the mine action sector. During the operation of the CFRII (2011-2014), over 69 km² of contaminated land located in three high contaminated provinces such as Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin were released of which the majority are used for agriculture.

One among other beneficiaries from released land, in 2013, Den began to plant corn and sesame on his cleared land that allow him to earn more than 2,800,000 Riels (US\$700). With bigger land, in 2014, he allocated some part of his land for cassava plantation. He expects that about 8,000,000 Riels (US\$2,000) he will earn from the cassava production.

"I am happy and would like to say thanks to all development partners and operators who help to clear my farmland from landmine," Den reflected. *"Now I feel safe while I am plowing the land and planting my crops,"* he concluded.



NEB DEN IS CARRYING HIS HARVESTED CASSAVA STEMS FOR REPLANTING IN HIS FIELD WHERE WAS CLEARED OF MINES

Mine clearance restores hope for education

In a normal progression, 12-year-old Kimleang should have been in Grade 5 already by now having started primary school in 2009. But she is still studying in Grade 3, falling two years behind.

Problem? Not because of a weak learning ability or family's poor economic situation that held her back. It is the landmines – the deadly legacy of Cambodia's past conflicts that continues to deny opportunities for rural children like her from getting proper education and pursuing their dreams.

"How could we allow any school to be built when we were not sure if the land was cleared of landmines?" Mr. Touch Teuk, deputy chief of Tomnop village asked.

In the absence of a school in the village at the time, Kimleang was forced to travel 10 kilometres to school on the other side of village – and the same distance on the way back home – every day. Her mother wanted her future to be different from that of her elder brothers' and sisters'. But after one year of enrolment, Kimleang's school journey hit a snag. Because her family did not have a transport, her mother paid a male neighbour to drive her daughter along with his children on a motorcycle to the faraway school. One day the man just stopped sending his children to school, and Kimleang had no way of getting there on her own. Her study abruptly came to a halt.

Hers is just one of many similar stories of hardship endured by children living in Tomnop village. Daily torment in going to school had become too much to bear that many of them simply dropped out altogether to stay home or go to work in the cassava fields with their parents instead.

While the lack of a school nearby had been a barrier to education, it was landmines hidden in the ground that caused the biggest problem. Pailin province was a former battlefield during the conflict. It is one of the three provinces where UNDP has worked, in partnership with the [Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority \(CMAA\)](#), to clear landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). The other two are Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provinces. The current five-year [Clearing for Results Phase II](#) project has received US\$26 million in funding from the governments of UNDP, [Australia](#), [Switzerland](#) and [Canada](#), among others.

Since it began in 2011 till June 2015, the project has released a total of 115.21 million square metres of land in the three provinces for various development purposes – agriculture, school, road, etc. In Pailin alone, nearly 12 million square metres of land were released to the local people as of January 2015.

In Tomnop village, a total of 514,940 square metres of land were cleared and 75 anti-personnel mines and 131 ERWs removed. This paved the way for a new school to be built on 22,282 square metres of land which was handed over to the local community in June 2013, through the coordination of the provincial mine action planning unit (MAPU).

With funds raised from 85 people, including several Cambodian singers, the school was built and opened its doors to students in October 2013. One year before that, lessons were taught to the children in a classroom under a front yard of a villager's house. Bearing the name of Tomnop village, it now has four classrooms. Currently 119 students, 59 of whom are girls, are studying from Grade 1 to 4, and the school director plans to add Grades 5 and 6 in the coming years.

"There would have never been any school here had it not been for the mine clearance activities. Because no one would dare start building one until they were sure the ground was safe for the children," Mr. Touch Teuk, the deputy village chief, said.

"My children can now come to school easily and regularly because it is near my house," Ms. Y Oeurn, 32, said. *"Before, they often missed classes because it was far away and I did not have transport to take them there,"* she said.

Kimleang's dream has now been revived. Even though it is still a long way off to the steps to becoming a doctor, but Kimleang said she was determined to pursue her dream.

"I don't want to be like my parents working in the field. It is a hard job," she said during a class break. *"I want to be a doctor so that I can help my parents, my siblings and the villagers when they are sick."*



Grade 3 students in Tomnop Primary School during a Khmer literature lesson. The school was built on part of a former mine field that was released to the community in June 2013. (Photo: Chansok Lay/UNDP Cambodia)

The men and women clearing Cambodia of landmines

They're fearless. Meet the deminers who bravely take risks by clearing landmines in the most contaminated areas in Cambodia.

Mot Huot is 32 a married with three-year old son Twelve years ago, he worked as soldier in Siem Reap Province, with a monthly wage of KHR 220,000 (\$55). When he learned about a job opportunity as a deminer in neighboring Battambang province, he signed up for the training.

Meanwhile, Inn Phearum is 29 a married with three-year old son, was also a low-wage earner before becoming a trained deminer. Both men did not have the opportunity to finish school but both longed to provide a better income for their families.

Huot and Phearum went through a three-months training course provided by the National Peace Keeping Forces Mine/ERW Clearance training center (NPMEC) in Ordong District, Kampong Speu Province. Here, they learned basic theory how to use mine detectors, follow standard operating procedures and practice safety, among others. In 2010, they were sent to clear landmine in Lebanon for one year and in 2011 until now they are among the growing number of deminers working at NPMEC in Pailin province, one of the most heavily mined areas in western Cambodia.



Demining worker Mrs. Mot Huot carefully uses a prodder to probe an area suspected to contain a landmine in a Clearing for Results project minefield in Pailin province. (Photo: CMAA/Art Veasna)



A female deminer operates a mine detector in a minefield, Pailin province. (Photo: CMAA/Ek Sophan)

"It was my decision to become a deminer," says Huot. "I am an uneducated man who has not enough income to support my family. If I weren't a deminer, I would still be a normal soldier earning much less," he shares. As deminers, each of the deminer is paid \$200 per month, gets life and medical insurance.

Through the Clearing for Results project, the United Nations Development Programme has been mainstreaming gender in the mine action sector by advancing the vital role of women in public participation and planning. The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) which implements the project, has instituted the Gender in Mine Action Plan (GAP). As the lead government agency that regulates, monitors, and coordinates the mine action sector, CMAA through the GAP ensures that it promotes equal access to women and men in clearance work, including in planning and prioritization.

"There still limit of number of women working in landmine/ERW clearance, through GAP will evaluate if women and men equally benefit from demining activities (e.g. training, employment opportunities)," says Peang Sovannary, CMAA's gender focal person.

"However, there are some areas where gender inequality persists, such as the number of women attending planning meetings. Greater focus on participation at the local level to promote gender equality would assist in increasing women's involvement in planning and prioritization," she states.

In addition, traditional gender roles often prevent women from participating in public life and therefore have limited influence in the planning process, thus potentially impeding on the legitimacy and success of the process.

"I would encourage other people to be a deminer so they can earn more income," says Phearum who has by far detected hundreds of landmines. "I am not afraid because we had a good training. You just have to be careful and follow the SOP," he says.

ANNEX E: Produced Communication Materials

1- Brochure of the CMAA

MINE RISK EDUCATION



CMAA's Mine Risk Education (MRE) programs are designed to encourage people to adopt mine- and ERW-risk avoidance behaviors to prevent injuries. The newest challenge for MRE programs in Cambodia is to combat the growing number of injuries from anti-tank mines. There has been a recent increase in the casualty rate caused by anti-tank mines, and MRE programs are being adapted to overcome these new challenges.



SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DATABASE MANAGEMENT

The Social and Economic Planning and Database (SEPD) Management arm of CMAA collects, analyses, interprets and disseminates data on landmine and UXO casualties, as well as the location of any ordnance that is reported by community members. The program also provides technical support and management of data on surveys and land release, and plays a key role in setting annual clearance priorities.



CMAA
Cambodian Mine Action
& Victim Assistance Authority



The Cambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) is responsible for coordinating, monitoring and regulating the mine action sector in Cambodia. It was established in 2000, and continues to play a critical role in combatting the negative impact of landmines and ERW in Cambodia.

The CMAA has a long history of successful work in all areas of mine action, including victim assistance, clearance, mine risk education and advocacy.

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VICTIM ASSISTANCE

CMAA's victim assistance program is working towards supporting mine and ERW survivors and their families to receive adequate medical care, physical rehabilitation and livelihood assistance. Victim assistance is an essential component of CMAA's National Mine Action Strategy.

ERW casualties
(1979 - October 2015)
13,568



Landmine casualties
(1979 - October 2015)
50,993

REGULATION & MONITORING

Regulation and Monitoring (R&M) is an essential part of quality management in landmine and ERW clearance. R&M projects provide CMAA with the necessary confidence that demining organisations have cleared land in accordance with contractual obligations, and that the land is safe for its intended use.

2- Printed Concept Paper: Cambodian Mine Action Resources Mobilization Please click on [Concept Paper](#)



Concept Paper :
Cambodian Mine Action
Resources Mobilization

3- Printed T-Shirt for Participants in the Gender Training

